

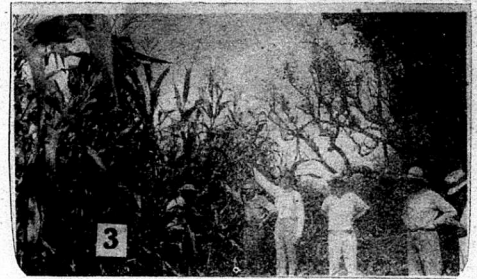
## A black and white illustration of a smiling man wearing a cowboy hat, surrounded by a large pile of autumn harvest including pumpkins, corn, and wheat. The man is positioned in the center, looking towards the viewer. He is wearing a dark cowboy hat and a dark shirt. He is surrounded by a large pile of autumn harvest, including several pumpkins, ears of corn, and stalks of wheat. The illustration is done in a detailed, woodcut-like style with fine lines and cross-hatching for shading. The overall composition is a circular arrangement of the harvest items, with the man's head and shoulders in the center. The background is plain white.

TOP—First visitors to the Glades—First Church, schoolhouse at Okeelanta. MIDDLE—First homes at Okeelanta with freight boat—Frans' lumber yard run by father of Frank Franz. BOTTOM—Early plowing with machine 1922—Growing pineapples along North New River 1921

# THEN



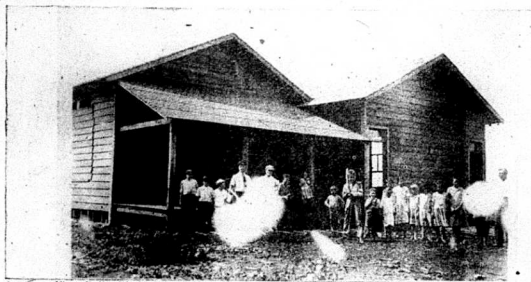
Steam Tractor brought from California by Pierce and Collins. Weight 20 tons. Wood burner. After hauling its fuel it had no power left for anything else.



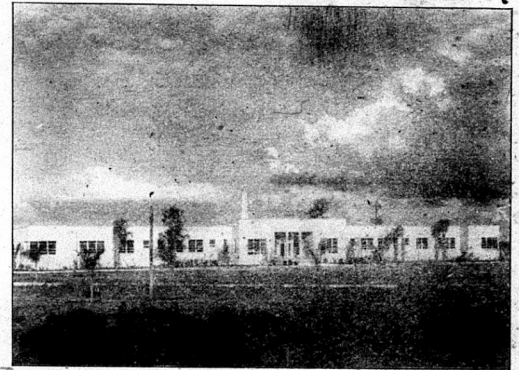
Main Street, Belle Glade, at the junction of Avenue A



Custard Apple and Rubber growth near Hillsboro Canal



First Belle Glade School House on present site of Woman's Club House. W. A. H. Hobbs, teacher at right.

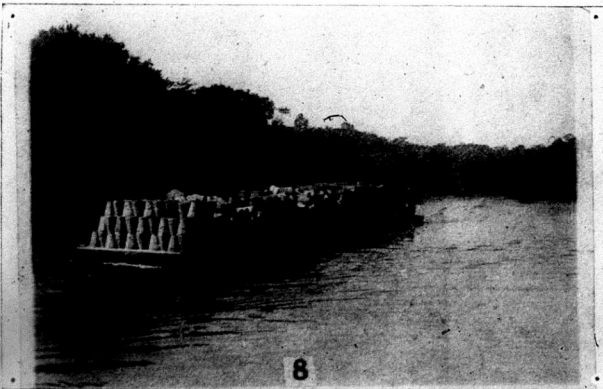


Migratory Laborer's Hospital

These THEN and NOW pictures typify the growth of Belle Glade is the center, both geographically and in population.

The farmers and business men who in the past have kept the municipality's operations in place has brought to this area as a part of Palm Beach County.

Our surplus money, sinking funds, as well as other investments in WAR BONDS.



Barge Load of Beans and Potatoes headed for Lauderdale, 16 or 18 hours away.

## Town Of

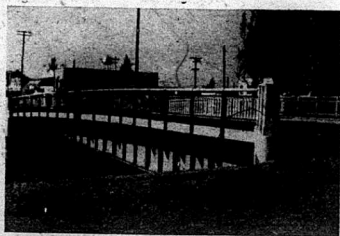
J. K. Baker

W. P. Risk

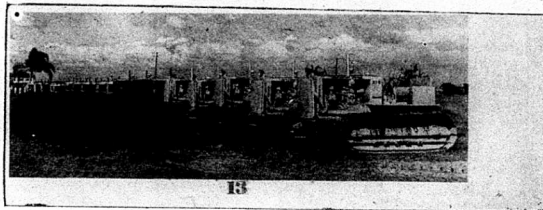
C. W. McDonald



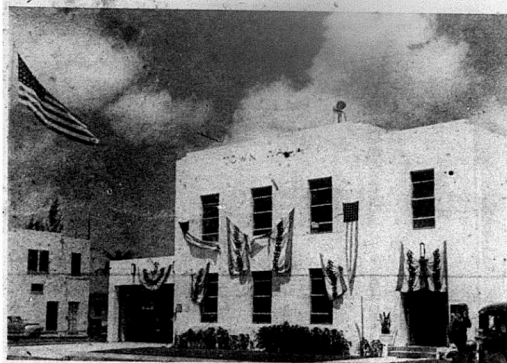
# NOW



Bridge where Custard Apple and Corn formerly grew



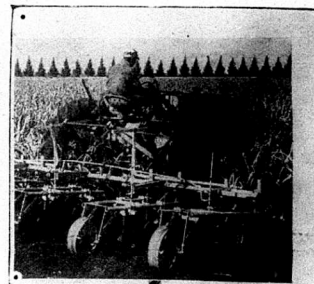
Present day tractor—one tractor hauls 30 tons of cane, or one car load



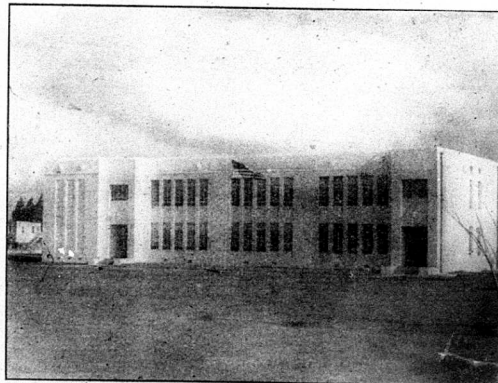
TOWN HALL OF BELLE GLADE



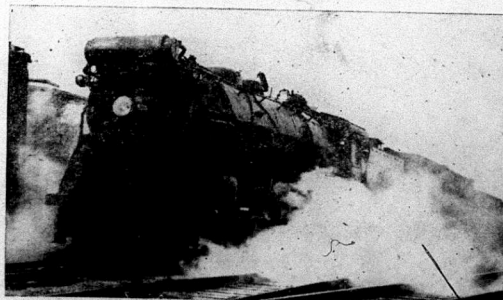
Homes of Attaches at Experiment Station



Fertility of soil turned to man's advantage



BELLE GLADE HIGH SCHOOL



Rail transportation—gets produce to Northern Markets for third morning delivery

ment of the Glades of which Belle  
duce shipped.

ted officials of the Town are striv-  
s and to advance that effort which  
s recognition.

lated funds for post-war work is

## Belle Glade

Mayor

**Lonnie J. Warren**

**E. M. VanLandingham**

# Country's Most Unique Nursery At Belle Glade

Before the Glades' "Oakies" had reached the front pages and the photogravure sections of the country, Belle Glade had successfully operated for a year the only nursery of its kind known to modern relief-minded Americans.

The "Day Nursery," as practiced in its most efficient manner, takes the children from mother on her way to work and cares for them according to the "back" turns them over to her in the late afternoon with clean noses, dry and hygienic.

Migrant workers, of the Glades, must disregard hours when the beans begin rolling on the belts.

Such perishable edibles must be loaded, packed and refrigerated, with as much dispatch as possible. Work extends as late as 12 o'clock many nights during the season, hence mothers of pre-school children need 24-hour service from a nursery. That's what they get in Belle Glade, seven days a week.

"Deaky," so named by nursery attendants, because of uncontrollable physical proclivities—a bright, lovable two-year-old red-head, was the star customer the first year. He came to the nursery soon after it opened and stayed until the last day—four months, to be exact, without leaving for more than a few minutes at a time.

The county school nurse, Miss Howell, arranged through Mrs. Bert Winters, of Palm Beach, a meeting of local interests with the secretary of the Council of the Women's Council of Missions of the Federal Council of Churches. This organization had fostered and conducted nurseries in the west, among agricultural migrants, but when the Glades problems were discussed, there were no rules in the book of experience for day-and-night nurseries or 24-hour service.

Encouraged by the offer of a full-time trained nursery manager free, local citizens organized the Community Center, in incorporated under the lenient laws for clemency institutions, with the incumbent mayor, Arthur Wells, as president. Each organized civic or quasi-civic organization in the community has a member on the ex-

ecutive committee. The activities of the Community Center are permitted to cover anything of community interest.

Ralph Freeman is business manager, with Howard Haney, treasurer and the director. The first year's function ended with all debts paid, and remarkable record of children cared for, clothed, fed, schooled, played and doctored.

All this was accomplished by a systematic weekly collection of donations from every business house in the community. Packing houses, aside from generous money help, gave the nursery carte blanche to come get its own vegetables; individuals and organizations of the Palm Beaches, as well as church affiliates, in a great number of states, contributed toys, clothing, food and equipment.

The second year all assistants and employees were local and a large number of parents took advantage of the nursery. Children were cared for, and again all bills were paid and stamp money left in the treasury.

The American Legion hall, the only building available without a major expenditure for plumbing and other sanitary equipment, was donated by the local boys for the first two years. Alphabetical interests of the F. S. A., with buildings and major equipment and the WPA, with workers and executive direction; the Youth movement, with workers and the surplus commodity organization; county welfare and others, cooperating to continue this unique organization.

A day nursery in the colored migratory camp has been added



Hog Hunting

and sponsored by Community Center and the activities of the white nursery was expanded in the rooms provided at the white migratory camp.

Belle Glade is proud of this nursery undertaking. Migratory workers, both white and black, are a necessity for the harvesting and packing of our seasonal crops and the unprecedented growth and addition of celery, lettuce and root crops makes it increasingly important that such efforts to make better citizens of our migrants, be more and more encouraged.

## EARLY DAYS

Continued from page 1, Sec. A by extinguishing his light that he was saved from being swamped.

The only way to get produce to market was to float it down the North New River to Fort Lauderdale. It was usually carried on open barges. This produce was exposed to the sun and rain from 18 to 24 hours and sometimes longer and much of it spoiled before it reached

the market.

In those days moccasins were plentiful, both in the canals and on the land. It was not unheard of for a tractor driver to be surprised when he drove the wheel of his tractor on to a large alligator buried in the damp muck.

The Brown Company of Portland, Maine, became interested in obtaining a large tract of land for the purpose of raising peanuts. To determine the best place in the United States to grow peanuts, they had test crops raised for them in all the peanut growing states.

I raised a one-acre test crop in Belle Glade where The Herald building now stands. This crop was tended by Billy Eggleston and from the seed furnished by the Brown Company on a measured acre, 225 bushels of peanuts were raised. This was more than double the amount raised on any other plot of its size in the United States. On the strength of this information I sold them about 73,000 acres of land which they are still developing.



Old House in Belle Glade



Future Farmers Picking their Own Beans

For Sale or Lease  
100 to 100,000 Acres  
MUCK LAND

C. A. BAILEY  
Realtor  
BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

ALFAR  
CREAMERY CO.

Pasteurized Milk, Cream and Ice Cream and Other Dairy Products

HAVE BEEN HELPING THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE GLADES FOR MANY YEARS.

OUR GLADES DISTRIBUTION CENTER AT BELLE GLADE HAS BEEN KEPT EFFICIENTLY OPERATING DESPITE THE LOSS OF MEN TO THE SERVICE AND OTHER DISRUPTIONS OF THE WAR.

FOR WHATEVER OUR LARGE OPERATIONS IN PALM BEACH COUNTY HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR EFFORT WE ARE GLAD.



We Serve the Glades

Phone 20 Belle Glade

ALFAR  
CREAMERY CO.

Milk







M. L. ALSPAUGH, JR.



FLOYD T. ASHLEY



HERBERT BUSBIN



EDWARD BUSBIN



GEORGE BENDER



JIMMIE BOREN



DWIGHT CONLEY



THOMAS CREECH



MARVIN BERRY



## We Are Keeping Faith With These Boys

WHO HAVE GONE TO THE FRONT FOR US—WE ARE TRYING TO DISTRIBUTE RATIONED AND ESSENTIAL ITEMS SO AS TO KEEP THE

## Food For Victory

PROGRAM IN FULL SWING—WE KNOW YOU WILL BE PROUD OF YOUR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE GLADES WHO HAVE PRODUCED 80 PER CENT OF PALM BEACH COUNTY'S SHIPMENTS



L. T. ALLEN and CHARLES LANE



EDWARD CONLEY



JAMES COLLINS



FRANK CURRIER



ROBT. BAIR



LEON CONLEY



BUSTER CHRISTOPHER



CLYDE CHRISTOPHER



N. W. BEARD



GUY BENDER





TOMMY PARKER



HERBERT PRIEST



NICKY PAFF



FRED OGLE



CLARKE OGLE



RUDOLPH McMILLAN



LAWRENCE McMILLAN



CLARENCE PATE



JOHN RASHLEY, JR.



ELMO POWELL



WM. P. RISK, JR.



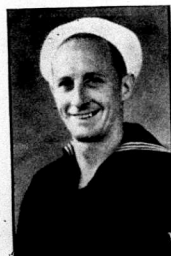
BUFORD PRESCOTT



FRANK RASHLEY



GEORGE PETRISEVAC



EDDIE SCHOEPFEL



LEWIS REGISTER



HANS STEIN



EUGENE STEWART



ALVA STEWART



EARL SMITH



CARL THOMPSON



G. A. TAYLOR, JR.



**We Are Proud**

HARRIS INSURANCE  
LOU BETZNER  
BELLE GLADE MACHINE WORKS  
FEAR'S DEPARTMENT STORE  
DARDEN'S  
WELLS & LYONS HOMESITES  
EVERGLADES FEDERAL SAVINGS  
& LOAN  
FRIENDLY MARKET  
MR. AND MRS. EMORY HODGES  
JAY SAMPLE  
YOUR FOOD STORE  
J. W. RASHLEY  
KAHN'S  
JACK'S RADIO SERVICE  
LUTZ PHARMACY  
GEO. W. SCARBORO  
MATHIS-BOE APPLIANCE CO.  
DR. W. J. WHITE  
A. E. KIRCHMAN  
SHELLEY CONNELL  
SARA CREECH, INSURANCE  
ROYAL'S, INCORPORATED  
LEO J. RADER  
LAWRENCE WILL  
ROY M. LANE & SONS



WALLACE WILLIAMS



JOHN WILSON



JIMMY WILLIAMS





NELSON MORRIS



DUTCH MULLER



MIKE MURPHY



ALBERT LANE



WASH LLOYD



J. P. HODGES



JOHN GRIFFIN

## of This Crop



### DADSON'S DUSTING SERVICE

PETE SCURAN

TEDDER HOTEL

AL MULTACH

TABIT BROTHERS

MR. AND MRS. H. W. JOHNSON

GLADES DRUG STORE

DR. WILLIAM J. BUCK

HECTOR SUPPLY

JACOB GRABER &amp; SONS

AMERICAN LEGION

LIONS CLUB

ROTARY CLUB

ASHLEY'S GARAGE

EVERGLADES THEATRE

GEIGER LUMBER CO.

RED GURKIN

VAN HORN'S FILLING STATION

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BECK

MR. AND MRS. C. L. BLACKBURN

A. J. RICHMOND &amp; FAMILY

BEST-IN-TOWN CAFE

GLADES CHEVROLET COMPANY

R. C. DAVIS

W. C. BAMFORD



ROBERT THOMAS



IRWIN A. ZUMPF



FRANK FEARS



RED IMES



ALTON GILBERT



GEORGE IMES



ARTHUR LEE GUNTER



J. B. JONES



JOHN W. HOOKER



TOMMY KELLY



JUNIUS T. HARRIS



WM. (BILLY) TAYLOR



J. C. WILLIAMS



WILTON WINNE



BUSTER WILLIS

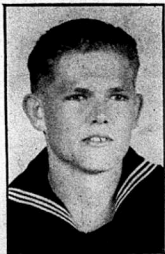


BILL WOODWARD



AUGUST KIRCHMAN

FRANK H. HOLLINGS-  
WORTH



EUGENE HARDY



LAMON HARDY



SAM HENDERSON



AUBREY C. YOUNG



MILTON COOPER



DENNIS PARTAIN

## The South Bay Area

Is Glad That Our County is Recognized by the Army for  
Agricultural Accomplishment. We are Glad to be Rep-  
resented by These Youngsters in Our Armed Forces.

PEET BROS.

N. N. STARLING

TOWN OF SOUTH BAY

SOUTH BAY GROWERS & DISTRIBUTORS



CLIFFORD ALLEN



CARROLL WARREN



MARVIN LEE



DICK BOATWRIGHT



JOHN HENDERSON



ERIC HARTLINE



KATHRYN LYONS



ELSIE MAE WILLITS



WM. H. WILLITS



WILLARD COOK



## CELERY GROWING IN THE GLADES EXPANDS RAPIDLY

By Howard L. Haney  
Probably the first celery to be grown in the Everglades was a small test planting at the Brown farm in the 1927-28 season. W. C. (Pop) Lord was in charge of the farm at that time. Pop tells

The Everglades Experiment Station has contributed a great deal to the promotion of celery production in the Glades. Experiments on fertilizers, fungicides and seed bed problems were started in 1930-31 and

of the celery acreage into the outlying areas of sawgrass soil. Bulletins covering the work on these deficiencies have been published by R. V. Allison, H. H. Wedgworth and G. R. Townsend. In 1939 J. R. Beckenbach published the results of fertilizer experiments which he and others had performed. G. R. Townsend in 1942 reported on the results of eleven years work with fungicides for controlling early blight, and soon will publish the results of his experiments for the control of seed bed diseases. Growers are daily making use of these various findings of the Experiment Station.

What the future may hold is uncertain, but we feel that with normal market demands for celery, the area should advance for some time. We have advantages in available land, abundant water, low growing costs relative to other areas, and favorable winter weather.

However, the general opinion is that we will not compete with the central Florida spring deal, regardless of the fact that we have grown some creditable celery in late May. There is always the chance that fast growing, blight resistant varieties such as Dr. Townsend of the Station is

experimenting with, may develop into something that may make it possible.

### What You Buy With WAR BONDS

No More Brass

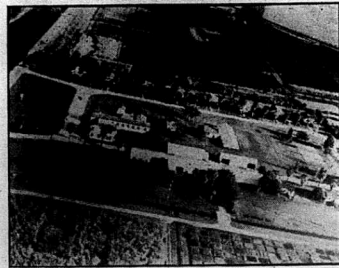
On land or at sea our fighting men do their many chores by the sound of a bugle. All sorts of uncomplimentary epithets are used to designate the bugler, but nobody has yet been able to provide a satisfactory substitute for a bugle although recordings are used at some permanent bases.



Aboard ship the men fall in at the order of "Pipe muster." On land the bugler sounds "Assembly!" But no matter where the bugle is used thousands must be bought out of the money we are investing in War Bonds. Back the attack with an extra \$100 Bond in the 3rd War Loan.

U. S. Treasury Department

Subscribe for the Belle Glade Herald for all the local news.



Experiment Station

us that the Brown Company have been continued to the present. The solution of the problems presented by the deficiencies of copper, manganese and zinc has permitted the extension of the celery acreage into the outlying areas of sawgrass soil. Bulletins covering the work on these deficiencies have been published by R. V. Allison, H. H. Wedgworth and G. R. Townsend. In 1939 J. R. Beckenbach published the results of fertilizer experiments which he and others had performed. G. R. Townsend in 1942 reported on the results of eleven years work with fungicides for controlling early blight, and soon will publish the results of his experiments for the control of seed bed diseases. Growers are daily making use of these various findings of the Experiment Station.

The Wedgworth organization began growing celery in 1932-33. Russell and Haney moved part of their operations from Sarasota in 1936. Others who have come into the deal include Sam Fleming, Arthur Wells, Bob Creech, Post Bros. L. L. Stucky, Sam Chastain, Joe Friedheim, Thurmond Knight, Rawls Brothers, Huffy Farms and several others. The acreage devoted to celery in the Everglades has increased from 100 to about 3000 in the past decade. Palm Beach county now ranks second in celery acreage and production in Florida.



Growing Celery

#### ABILITY

AFG service is well and widely known for its able, experienced, capable personnel . . . in field, garden, orchard and grove; at shipping point and in its terminal-market sales representation. Executive officers and men in charge are thoughtfully trained . . . most of them have spent the biggest part of their lives in the fresh fruit and vegetable industry. Every man, whatever his job, has a proved record of past performance.



This organization has worked with the Glades farmer in producing and shipping foodstuffs.

We are happy to have been a part in attaining the record that belongs to Palm Beach County.

#### GUIDANCE

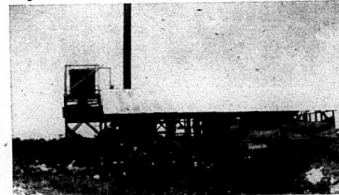
AFG is closely knit under an executive guidance that follows the fresh fruits and vegetables of its growers and shippers from point of origin to final sale . . . and lends the same attentive assistance to every shipment, small or large. Thoroughly qualified men select the right market at the right time. Every bit of business handled receives the interested attention of local manager, sales force and entire organization.



AMERICAN FRUIT GROWERS, Inc.  
BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA

Road No. 25, showing first telephone line into Glades.

First Ice House in Belle Glade



From these

FIRSTS

We Have Grown

Pioneering, hard work, honesty and persistence with a purpose have brought us a Community of churches, modern schools, social and cultural advantages consistent with our standing as the greatest winter vegetable producing community in the U. S.

Chamber of Commerce  
Belle Glade, Fla.

## "The Frost Guesser"

By James W. Milligan  
The weather is one of the most important factors in everybody's life and although Mark Twain once said "Everybody talks about the weather but does nothing about it," the average Everglades vegetable grower, however, does try to do something about it. By harvesting ahead of predicted freezes and by controlling his pumping when rains are forecast, he tries

service is known as the Horticultural Protection Service and was brought into being in 1935, due to the disastrous freeze of 1934 which cost the Growers millions of dollars.

The Everglades district is one of the eight field districts which serves the Florida Citrus and Vegetable Growers. The official season opens Nov. 1st and closes April 1st. There are over 50 weather stations in the Ever-

pattern which exists in every locality. This in an essential part of the forecasting for certain key stations designated as forecast stations in the Everglades district. By means of the temperature survey, the forecaster is able to determine the cold and warm locations in the district. In addition to their use in forecasting, such studies have shown the temperature pattern which exists at varying distances from Lake Okeechobee as well as the temperature differences in cultivated lands.

In addition to the temperature bulletins issued by the Lakeland Weather Bureau twice a day, a special rain forecasting service has been inaugurated during the past two years for the vegetable growers in this district. The forecast covers the kind and amount of rain which may be expected within 6 to 24 hours as well as a future outlook on temperatures for the next three days.

The grower by means of this special service adapts his days activities to the future weather. For example: He may pump down his ditches if carrying a high water table and rain is expected, or he may decide against dusting his crops if any appreciable amount of rain is forecast. In case of an expected freeze he has time to gather labor crews whose efficient use is important in war time, and harvest ahead of the cold weather. He may also decide not to set out young celery and cabbage plants if the future outlook is for severe cold within the next two to three days. During the spring he will cover young to-

mato plants by plowing and at all times will interrupt cultivation before expected cold periods. Since these activities and many others are controlled to a

large extent by the weather, the weather man, or frost guesser, as he is sometimes called, takes his place alongside the grower as a weather consultant.

## Payroll Savings Buys Comfort For Your Fighting Relatives

Not all of your payroll savings and other War Bond purchases are used for tanks, planes and gunpowder. A part of your investment goes for the comfort of your father, brother, son or friend.

Put your war bond buying through your payroll savings plan on a family basis to do the most effective job in providing for the care and safety of your men in the armed forces. Figure it out for yourself how much beyond 10 per cent of the aggregate income of your family you can put into war bonds above the cost of the necessities of life.

Remember a single \$100 war bond will buy for a fighter soldier on the front: Two cotton undershirts at 44 cents; two pairs of cotton socks at 79 cents; two pairs of cotton socks at 34 cents; one pair of shoes at \$4.31; a cotton khaki shirt at \$4.64; pair of trousers at

\$4.16; one web waist belt at 33 cents; two cotton neckties at 44 cents; 2 khaki caps at \$1.29 and one twill jacket at \$2.16. Total \$18.74.

An \$18.75 war bond should make a marine comfortable for the night with a 22-pound mattress at \$4.28; two blankets at \$12.54; a pillow at 50 cents and two pillow cases at 30 cents. Total \$18.60.

Or he could be provided with a rubber poncho at \$4.77; a helmet with its lining and other items of its assembly at \$5.62; a rifle cartridge belt at \$2.15; a marine corps pack consisting of haversack, knapsack and canteen at \$2.10; a canteen and its cover at \$1.05. Total \$18.69.

Those of you who worry about the comfort of your boy in service can help insure his comfort by buying war bonds. And 10 years from now you'll take back \$25 for every \$18.75 you put in. U. S. Treasury Department



Grading and Packing Celery



Smudge Pots for Frost Protection

to mitigate what mother nature has in store for him.

Since 1937 the Everglades grower has benefited from a specialized service created by the Florida Experiment Stations in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau. This

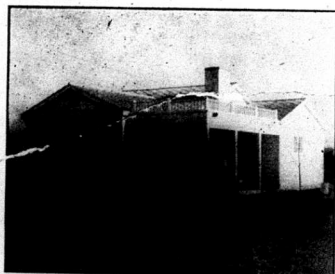
glades district placed on farms and groves from Indiantown to the north, Ft. Myers to the west, and Everglades City to the south. Most of the stations are equipped with recording thermographs and thermometers in order to survey the temperature



Whether it's planning a raid on Tojo or planning to finance a home—expert advice is needed.

We're proud to have been an important cog in the plans of scores of our Glades citizens for homes.

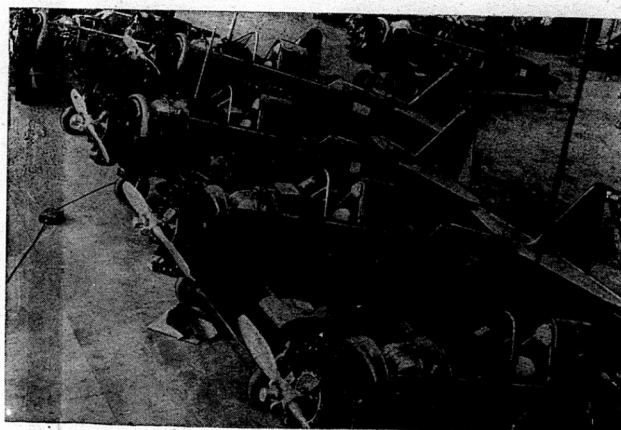
We have been organized, owned, and operated by Glades pioneers.



Member Federal Home Loan System

Deposits Insured up to \$5,000 by Federal Agency.

**Everglades Federal Savings and Loan Association**



OUR BOYS HAVE FOUND "BEANS FROM THE GLADES" IN AFRICA, SOUTH PACIFIC, INDIA, ITALY AND AROUND THE ARCTIC.

MUNITIONS AND EQUIPMENT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE USED THE BALANCE OF OUR SHIPMENTS OF 29,000 SOLID CARLOADS SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

THIS BANK AND ITS AFFILIATES ARE GLAD TO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY IN AMERICA'S LAST GREAT FRONTIER AREA.



**The FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK AT BELLE GLADE**

WE ARE A MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA NATIONAL GROUP OF BANKS.



## Religion Advancing On Pay-As-You-Go Basis In This Area

The "Land of the Jook," as dubbed by sensationalists, has virtues and organizations as powerful in numbers and material things as the nefarious gentry landlording the jook—churches and religious organizations.

There are seven congregations in the Belle Glade community,

termining the financial condition of the Baptist churches in the Florida territory. He gave numerous instances of churches, large and small, that have buried mortgages on their property.

He left the impression that the churches of his denomination are fast practicing paying, for

ventist, The Christian Science, and the Church of God, all have modern plants, with no debt on them.

A congregation of Catholics have purchased ground on which to build a chapel and for further expansion.

The Episcopalian congregation is studying sites available with the ultimate aim of a house in which to worship.

There are approximately 800 church members affiliated in the immediate community and approximately 350 in average attendance at the various Sunday schools.

The Community Methodist church not only has its property including the pastor's home, paid for but has a fund of approximately \$15,000 in War Bonds awaiting the opportunity to build a new Sanctuary.

The First Baptist, beside its present church and Sunday school building and the pastor's home, has acquired additional ground on which to expand generously.

A substantial fund for building purposes has been started and will be used after the duration.

Each of these organized congregations have the complimentary Unions and bands for the ladies as well as for the younger people and a full program of religious work is carried on.

There are two missionaries assigned to the Community for work among the whites.

With a total investment of \$80,000 in value, the practice and propagation of religion in the vicinity belies the oft-re-

peated saying that modern youngsters "are going to the devil ninety miles an hour."

Our year-round negro population also have a generous working set-up of religious organizations and we are sure that the legitimate congregations among them are equal to other colored populations. The itinerant and self appointed religious leaders depend on the "customers" available, at twenty five cents per week.

### \*What You Buy With WAR BONDS "Smoke Eaters"

A battlewagon loaded with various explosives, bombs, torpedoes, oil and gasoline is not the safest place to be with a fire raging, so all the smaller ships of our Navy are equipped with elaborate fire fighting apparatus.



It may be that this equipment never will be used during the entire course of the war, but it must be paid for out of the War Bonds and Stamps that we are setting aside each payday. U. S. Treasury Department



First Church Building in Belle Glade

and five of them have churches; their religion on a cash basis instead of "installment buying" and they are all free of debt.

Dr. Bolton, a recent visitor to the local Baptist church, made the statement that his position gave him inside information con-

cerning the financial condition of the Baptist churches in the Florida territory. He gave numerous instances of churches, large and small, that have buried mortgages on their property.

A canvass of the organizations around Belle Glade discloses that the Community Methodist the Baptist, the Seven Day Ad-



A Homemade Tractor in 1921



Modern INTERNATIONAL Tractor

Farm equipment has no more ingenious and inventive and progressive users than those farmers in the Glades who have had a major part in the making of the County's record.

Our job is to serve them.

**INTERNATIONAL**

# Glades Equipment Co.

F. M. SHAUGHNESSY

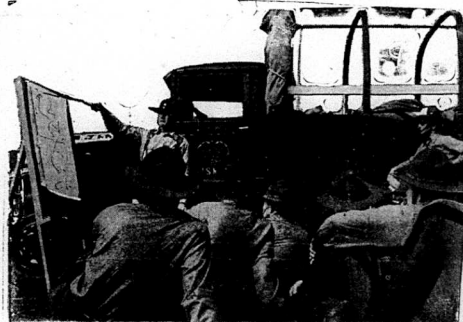
## In the Air



## On the Sea



## On the Ground



## And in the Field at Home



**A. E. Kirchman**  
Agent



Where willows and elders once grew



Now acres of Celery yield 500 crates

Though the Armed Services demand our Celery, we have converted our activities to crops in the proportions asked by the Government.

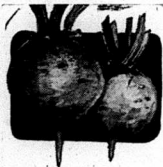
As representatives of a generous part of the Glades activities, we are proud that our Country has received the official recognition to which it is entitled.



One man—One Spray Rig—Eight Rows



Cutting and Stripping in the Field

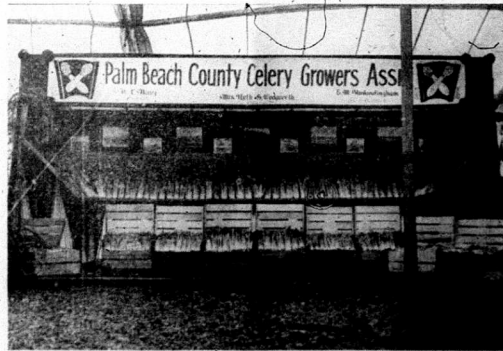


Haney, Inc.  
Knight & Co., Inc.  
Sam Chastain  
Van Landingham Bros.  
Ruth S. Wedgworth  
Ross Robertson  
Arthur Wells

Fritz Stein  
Kruse Bros.  
A. J. Sullivan  
L. L. Stucky  
Peet Bros.

Krumseig & Schlecter

R. Y. Creech  
Tabit Bros.  
The Raoul Company  
Hufty Farms  
American Fruit Growers  
Joe Friedheim





## Research By Experiment Station Lays Foundation For Successful Agriculture

By G. R. Townsend

This occasion for the awarding of the Army "A" to Palm Beach County for excellence in agricultural production is a proper time to recount some of the foundations of that success which have been laid by research. The remarkable agricultural developments which you see here in the Everglades, and this thriving community of Belle Glade have only recently emerged from pioneer days when this area was considered the last frontier of America. Research has played no small part in this development through the last two decades.

In 1926, Dr. R. V. Allison and his associates demonstrated that the sawgrass soils, which were generally considered unproductive, could be greatly improved by the application of copper sulphate. This finding was shortly followed up by the contribution of the late H. H. Wedgworth, showing that the yellowing and failure of beans on nearly neu-

tral or alkaline sawgrass soils could be prevented by the application of manganese sulphate in fertilizers or by spraying the affected plants. In 1934-35, the writer demonstrated that a deficiency of zinc in the outlying sawgrass areas could be overcome by spraying affected plants with solutions of zinc sulphate.

These three contributions are fundamental to agricultural production on our extensive outlying sawgrass soils. It would be conservative to say that the solution of the zinc problem alone has brought in 20,000 acres of new land since 1935 and renders possible the future development of thousands of additional acres.

The solution of the problem connected with the deficiencies of copper, manganese, and zinc has permitted the workers at the Everglades Experiment Station to turn their attention to a wider range of problems. These include the introduction of cattle and the solution of problems of pastureage and feeding of

steers. The breeding of improved varieties of sugarcane and cultural problems relating to sugar production are being studied with encouraging results. Improvements in the methods of testing soils have been made in the chemistry department. The horticulturalists have furthered agricultural developments here by experiments and recommendations relative to fertilizer practices and varieties in vegetable crop production. Insects have been troublesome and progress in measures for their control had been made prior to the war. The shortage of essential insecticides caused by the war has led to investigations of new substitute insecticides and some progress is being made.

Plant diseases, particularly of the vegetable crops, have been the writers principal concern. Progress in this field during the past decade can be realized only by those who have been here throughout that period. Whereas formerly, beans were not sprayed, or rather hap-

azard applications of Bordeaux mixture or sulphur dust were applied, practically all growers now follow a regular spraying or dusting program, and sulphur is the only fungicide used because of its greater efficiency in controlling rust and mildew. Growers are becoming more careful in their choice of bean stocks since it has been learned how important it is to avoid seed-borne bacterial diseases. The release of a new rust resistant bean, the Florida Belle, developed here with U. S. D. A. cooperation promises much for the area as soon as seed stocks can be accumulated. This bean not only does very well here but has already won high national recognition in seedman's trials.

Celery has made rapid strides since 1933. This country now holds second place in celery production in the state. Effective disease control measures from seed bed to the packing shed are absolutely essential to this production. Constant testing of fungicides has led to improvements in old formulas and the recognition of a few new products which may be safely used. In the last two years seed bed studies have culminated in effective control of plant bed diseases. We owe much to the contributions of two of the countries for the research on and produc-

tion of synthetic organic fungicides. Continued cooperation here will pay large dividends.

Many of the kinks in potato production have been ironed out by experimental work on seed treatments. Treatments by the growers were handled in a very satisfactory manner this fall. The losses of seed stock which did occur in a few instances can be traced to poor seed sources and damage to stocks in transit because of overloading of cars and high temperatures. There

are production problems with potatoes which remain such as the determination of the best planting dates, and the development of measures for controlling potato scab and insect damage. A further elaboration of the contributions of research to our local agricultural production would be too lengthy and unnecessary. We might add however, that research workers would be the first to admit that our problems grow faster than they can be solved.



Growth of hyacinths in canals show. Dr. W. J. Buck walking across N. New River Canal supported by board laid on hyacinths.

## Speculators Like Termites In California Farm Lands

### Comparisons Demonstrate That Glades Lands Have Healthy Growth

The Wall Street Journal of September 15th carried a story from California about the soaring prices of farm lands, pointing out that speculators and non-farmers are diving in without judgement, buying undeveloped lands as well as producing groves and vegetable lands.

Banks and lending agencies give warning of trouble ahead and withdraw lending operations.

Facts prove that the Glades while producing net profit per

57 inches is supplemented by Lake Okeechobee's reservoir of the Kissimmee River Valley watershed, and the two provide natural inflow of moisture which permeates the area through canals and natural seepage through the porous rock underlying the muck. Being 16 to 17 feet above sea level, gravity flow removes a certain amount of excess water. Pumps, reversible for in-pumping serve to give an excellent control.

Quoting the Journal "A year ago one tract of raw land suitable for asparagus culture sold for \$150 per acre; today similar land brings \$250 per acre—Bare



The Muck Burns—Vast clouds in background cover thousands of acres

acre comparable to California delta land, without improvements, is selling for \$120 an acre against \$80 one year ago."

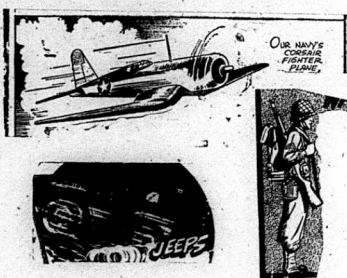
Raoul, Inc., just purchased 2070 acres lying between the Van Landingham farm and the Fleming farm for \$15 per acre.

The land is undeveloped, one mile on a hard road, with canals suitable for water control 3 1-2 miles on one side and one mile on other.

Fleming and Van Landingham have recently purchased a total of 1920 acres on each side of the Raoul purchase for figures approximately the same.

Continued on page 3, Sec. D

Experiment Station beans. No. one was not sprayed. No. two was treated with manganese.



## The Glades Farmer

HAS KEPT THE HORN GENEROUSLY POURING THE

## Foodstuffs

TO OUR BOYS AND THOSE ACTIVE IN THE WAR EFFORT SINCE

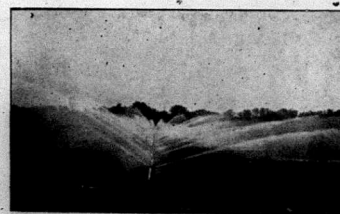
## Pearl Harbor

We have tackled scarcities, priorities and transportation problems to keep the FARMER furnished with insecticides, fungicides, sprays, fertilizers, seeds and implements.



**Shur-Rane**

pump may be attached to your field tractor

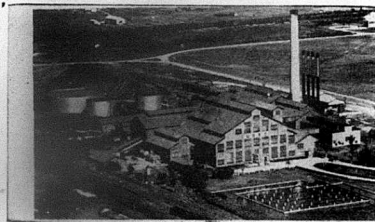


Moisture when you want it with

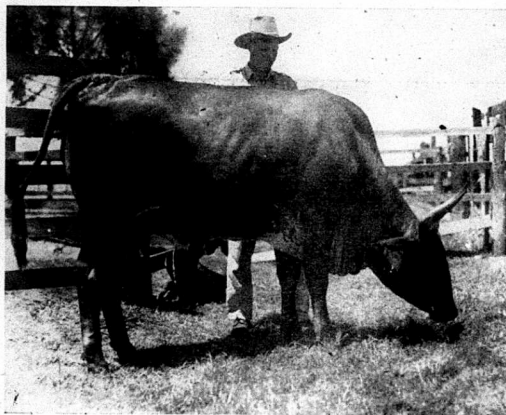
**Shur-Rane**



Administration Offices



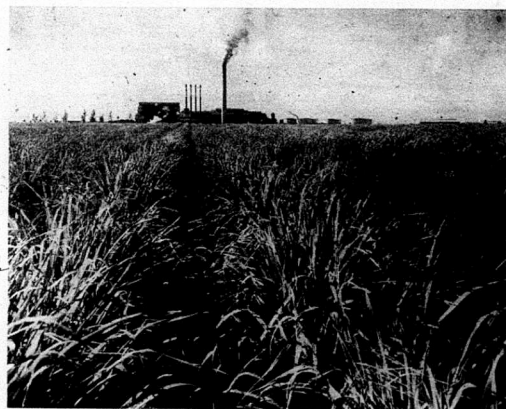
The Mill



Grade Brahman Steer

As Producers of  
**SUGAR**  
 and  
**BEEF**

two basic foods---our efforts as a contribution to Palm Beach County's Award are a source of pride.



Lemon Grass---the by-product of which along with blackstrap is used to make cattle food.



Thirty tons from field to cars



A solid train of sugar

United States Sugar Corporation

Clewiston, Florida





Experiment Station potatoes. Top picture shows growth resulting from treatment of chlorhydrin for dormancy. Bottom growth was not treated.

### SPECULATORS LIKE TERMITES

Continued from page one, Sec. D  
L. W. Currier is planting potatoes on land which he purchased from Casper VanLandingham in June—230 acres—for \$40 per acre. This land, however, is close in, and has advantages of water control and dykes already built.  
The Van Landingham's purchased 400 acres of raw land during the summer for approximately \$50 per acre; Heller Bros. purchased 960 acres for something under \$35 per acre; Perry Register purchased 180 acres of raw land adjoining his farm for \$40 per acre; Tabit Bros. purchased 640 acres for approximately \$40 per acre.

All of these purchases were by farmers for farming purposes and improvement are already in or are in the process of being put in. Any of the lands mentioned are suitable for potatoes, celery, cabbage, and any leaf crops, in addition to being excellently suitable for cattle fattening.

An expenditure of \$30 to \$40 per acre will make any of them ready for the crops to be planted.

Again the Journal "Tokyo" grapes—average 10 tons to the acre and on the best land as high as 18 tons. This year the crop is being sold on the vines at \$750 per acre; picked at from \$50 to \$75 per ton. On the latter basis returns have run all the way from \$500 to \$1,250 per acre from grapes that have cost from \$100 to \$300 an acre to grow and harvest. Two thousand dollars per acre as a selling price for this land doesn't seem out of line, if this year's returns were average.

The story on grapes parallels our cabbage, escarole and celery

markets and the \$3 to \$5 bean markets.

C. A. Bailey has just completed a sale to Bob Creech of 222 acres of sawgrass land under water control, and in which cabbage, celery, escarole have been raised for \$100 per acre.

Fifty acres in Section four on road No. 25, just west of the Experiment Station has been purchased for \$125 per acre. This land adjoins Fleming's original celery farm.

The Asprey Brothers sold a 40 acre tract on Big Kraemer Island to Jack Willson for \$11,500 recently; highly improved Lake Bottom lands have been offered for \$250; a quarter section in eight, just south of Town was purchased for \$125 per acre. This land is willow elder, bordering on custard apple, and will grow anything adapted to the community.

The Sugar Co. has paid as high as \$175 per acre for good cane land, but a majority bought recently for \$125 to \$150 per acre.

Cabbage brought a gross of from \$100 to \$1750 per acre this past season, l.o.b. cars; escarole brought from \$1250 to \$2250 per acre and celery brought from \$1500 to \$3000 per acre. These figures are general and not from any particular spot.

Sugar cane brought from \$100 to \$150 net profit per acre this past year.

Beans, the most erratic of the crops, brought from nothing per acre to \$1000 for each crop. Two crops are normally planted and on large farms averaged \$200 to \$500 per acre net for the season. These returns compare most favorably with California's reported returns, and our lands have maintained their true value based on normal—not wartime—production and return.

"The speculator is not in the Glades, and we do not want him," said one Realtor. "We have a steady healthy expansion and development movement by the dirt farmer, and we do not want to see the mental and financial abortions of 1925 repeated here in the Glades. Our rich soil and nature's climate assure our steady progress. Let the speculator watch the 'Big Board' and let the law of supply and demand dictated by utility govern our farm prices."

### Sugar Cane Breeding In The Everglades

By Thos. E. Breager  
South Florida is the only region in the continental United States where cane flowers produce seeds every year.

Tassel initials are no doubt formed every year in North Florida and Louisiana but only in occasional warm frost free winters do they emerge to produce flowers and seeds.

The first cane breeding work in Florida was started by the U. S. D. A. in 1918 at Canal Point. This station has been in continuous operation for 25 years. Most of the seedlings from Canal Point have been tried out in Louisiana where several are now contributing to commercial production in that area.

In 1928 the Southern Sugar Company started breeding sugarcane with particular emphasis on the production of varieties adapted to the muck and peat soils of the Everglades. The financial hurricane of 1929 wrecked the Southern Company and nearly destroyed their cane breeding program but, for the state of Florida through the Everglades Experiment Station which in 1930 took over this work.

In 1931, favored by warm weather during the tassel season which generally extends from December to March, a large number of seedlings were obtained. From this lot of seedlings, two varieties, F31-436 and F31-902 are now producing the bulk of the sugar produced in the Everglades.

During the period 1928 to 1931 about 14 tons of cane had to be handled and ground to produce a ton of raw 96 per cent sugar. From 1936 to date slightly less than 11 tons of cane per ton of sugar are required and in 96 per cent are required and in frost free years less than 10 tons of cane are required. Some of this improvement is no doubt due to better cultural practices, rat control, etc., but a good part of it is attributable to the newer varieties produced by the breeding program carried out in the Everglades for Everglades conditions of high nitrogen and high moisture. In addition to increasing the sweetness of the cane the date of harvesting has been advanced 30 to 45 days because of earlier maturity.

Resistance to leaf, stalk and root diseases are required of all new varieties in addition to earliness and sweetness.

The current cane breeding programs of the Everglades Experiment Station and of the research division of the U. S. Sugar Corporation are being continued with the object of reducing fibre content, increasing tonnage per acre, increasing cane diameter and ratooning ability along with the already attained earliness, sweetness and disease resistance.

Twenty five farmers in the Glades and eight west of Belle Glade are now engaged in sugar production in Florida's sugar bowl.

Sugar is produced in the Glades cheaper than in any

other part of the United States and as cheap per pound as any area furnishing the U. S. needs. This, despite the fact that Glades cane growers pay the highest wages for agricultural work known.

There are approximately 25,000 acres of muck lands utilized in the cane industry. More than 5,000 persons are employed during the harvest season, with approximately 3,000 working the year around. Thus, 12 to 20,000 persons are dependent on the industry.

Sugar in Florida, until very recent years, has been looked upon at Washington, as a promotion scheme, tainted with the rabble rouser's idea of BIG MONEY. It's true that the basis for this idea originated when sugar was a by-product of a wall-board manufacturer's dream.

In 1931-35, with 93 days in harvest, the Glades produced 350,742 tons of cane with an average of 29.02 tons per acre, at a cost of 2,345.9 per pound at sugar house.

In 1938-39 harvest 805,455 tons of cane were ground with

an average of 38.56 tons per acre yield and 174 days in harvest, at a cost of 2,034.3 cents per pound, f. o. b. the sugar house.

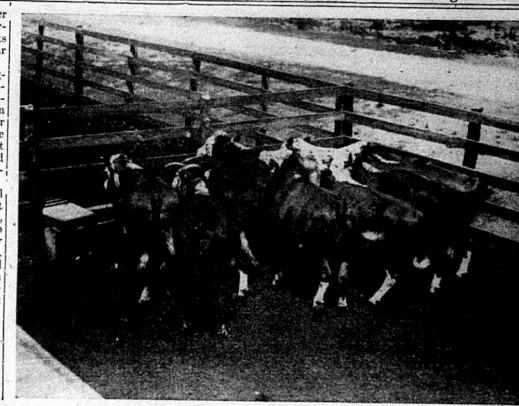
Increased efficiency of the sugar house is shown when "lost-time-all-causes" in 1934-35 season was 10.87 per cent, while in 1939-40 the figures are 3.98 per cent. Increase of yield per acre from 29.02 to 38.56, is a result of better farming practices and the new varieties of Florida-developed cane.

Remarkable, in the eyes of all sugar producers, is the low cost per pound, f. o. b. sugar house, of 2,034 cents in the 38-39 crop in the face of the extremely high wages paid the employees.

One type of cane developed in the Glades, during the season 1939-40 produced in a 40-acre field better than 19,600 pounds of sugar per acre.

Are you fighting mad about this war? Does it mean anything to you personally? Then dig down and buy more and more War Bonds.

For Freedom's Sale



Glades Fattened—Sold for 18 cents on the hoof.

## The Glades

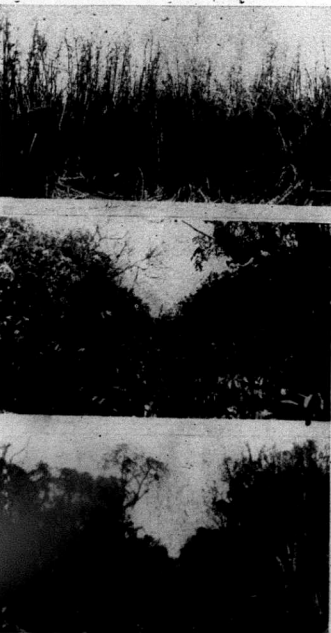
Have advanced from this slow method of transportation to—



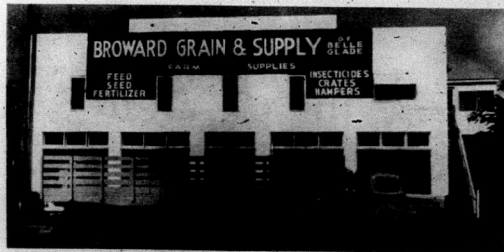
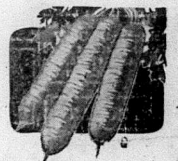
The use of 100-car trains of perishables with a three day delivery in the northern markets.



We are Proud to be a Material Factor in Such Progress



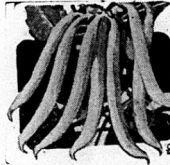
Types of soil indicated by original growth. TOP—Savanna, nearest primitive. MIDDLE—Elder and Willow land. BOTTOM—Custard Apple, most productive.





# THE OLDEST BANK IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

TOP PICTURE: Looking east from Lake Landing to present site of Bank—1922.



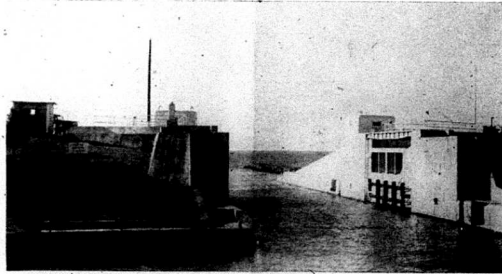
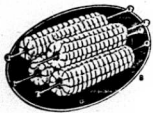
LOWER PICTURE: A quarter million dollar hurricane gate where West Palm Beach Canal enters the Lake—Part of the \$20,000,000 Dyke.



Authorized to do business on May 31, 1922, this bank has been largely instrumental in a fuller appreciation of farmer financing as it applies to the Glades.

Continuously progressive the area has instituted improved methods and machinery and brought them to the perfection which has aided largely in our outstanding production.

Intelligent and understanding financing has aided this. Since our opening day that has been our aim.



Owned, Officered and Directed by Palm Beach County Citizens

## BANK OF PAHOKEE

PAHOKEE, FLORIDA

